

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
Published Every Morning by the
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY
All communications to be addressed to the Company:
Office, Corner of Second and Adams Streets
Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as
Mail Matter of the Second Class

President and General Manager—Dwight B. Heard
Business Manager—Charles A. Stauffer
Assistant Business Manager—W. W. Knorr
Editor—J. W. Spear
News Editor—E. A. Young

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, one year \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, six months 4.00
Daily and Sunday, three months 2.00
Daily and Sunday, one month75

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
Branch exchange connecting all departments—4331

General Advertising Representatives, New York
Robert H. Ward, Brunswick Bldg., Chicago, Robert
E. Ward, Malters Bldg., San Francisco, W. R.
Baranger, Examiner Bldg., Seattle, W. R. Bar-
anger, Post Intelligence Bldg.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Receiving Full Night Report, by Lease Wire
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the
use for re-publication of all news dispatches cred-
ited to it, or not otherwise credited in this paper
and also the local news published herein.
All rights of re-publication of special dispatches
herein are also reserved.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1919

A politician thinks of the next
election; a statesman of the next
generation.

—James Freeman Clark.

A Time for Co-operation

There was never before a time in the record of Phoenix when it was so desirable that there should be a good understanding between workers and employers. There was never a time when it would have been so remunerative and profitable to both; never a time when the lack of it would have resulted in so great loss to each other. And there was never a time when the bystander—the public—was so deeply concerned in such an understanding.

And, furthermore, there was never a time in Phoenix, or for that matter, anywhere else in this country, when the attitude of the bystander was of so great moment to employer and employee. He will certainly now take a side against the party which stands in the way of such an understanding. In any controversy that may ensue because of a lack of it, the weight of public opinion will be thrown against the party that is responsible for the provocation or the continuance of the controversy.

The light for the "closed shop" renewed soon after the war as a national movement, may now be definitely regarded as lost, largely the result of public opinion which had not hitherto been awakened to an intimate consideration of the issue involved in the long controversy between employer and employee. Once when the public came to think of it, though as a party in interest and in most vital interest, yet as a neutral party, it perceived the justice of the "open shop" principle.

The public recognized the "open shop" as affording employment to all workers, whereas, the "closed shop" provides employment for only a part of the workers, a class of workers. At this time when nothing else is so badly needed as production there is not only opportunity but dire need for all the workers.

The question of unionism, so far as the public is concerned, is not an issue. It may be admitted that the union is a good thing; that it is desirable that all workers should join the union. But they do not all belong to the union and they cannot all be brought into it except by compulsion. And to the bystander there is no more justice in the proposition to force the non-union worker into the union than there would be in a proposition to force him into a certain church or secret society, however much we might believe that he would be benefited by such an affiliation. We are here only explaining the new attitude of the public which had hitherto not thought much about it, toward the principles of the "open" and the "closed" shop; the public had previously regarded the quarrel as one solely between capital and labor.

Speaking more especially of the local situation, we say again there was never before a time when friendliness and co-operation would have been so remunerative to both employer and employee. The wage scale is good and there is no prospect that it will be lowered. Nobody is seeking to lower it. So far as we have heard, nobody is wanting to lower it. Working conditions are satisfactory, we believe. At the present rate of the growth of Phoenix which we think is only in the beginning, there will be abundant work here for years, a steadily increasing volume of employment.

And, what if this growth should be arrested by lack of co-operation? We should all, employee, employer and the public share in the loss. There finally we would all be standing together.

"Where the People May Have a Hearing"

The need, and the rapidly increasing need, of conservation of the space of The Republican requires a revision of the rules regarding the publication in these columns, of communications under the head of "Where the People May Have a Hearing."

Hereafter, communications for this department will be limited to 250 words. We have settled upon this maximum rather arbitrarily, having in mind a statement by Dr. Frank Crane that the views of any person on any subject may be expressed in 250 words. We know, of course that that is not so; that Dr. Crane is habitually guilty of exaggeration and hyperbole—for the purpose of producing a striking effect—a very common device of writers, artists and actors.

But an article in which the writer requires more than 250 words for expression is not suitable for this department; this department was not designed for the discussion of matters which require treatment at greater length.

We shall insist, also that all matter for this department shall be legibly written, preferably, type-written. They must also be signed. Whether the signature will be printed will depend largely upon the character of the matter.

We shall henceforth exclude all communications dealing with racial, religious, partisan or other matters, calculated to produce bitter controversy; those which are offensive; those which set forth personal grievances or which reflect in any way upon individuals.

In this connection we will announce that the Irish question, so far as it can be settled through this department of The Republican, has been finally disposed of and has become a closed, historical incident.

We invite, though, in conformity with these simple, announced regulations, communications from our readers on subjects of interest, local or otherwise. Such communications, sometimes may involve criticism, which, though, should be helpful and constructive.

Live Stock on the Farm
Following some remarks of Saturday on the decline of the dairying business in the Salt River Valley, we quote from the Minneapolis Journal of a few weeks ago, speaking of the exhibit of producers and farmers of Minnesota at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago:

It has been well demonstrated that a diversified use of agricultural lands is an excellent thing. The importance of crop rotation is generally well understood as a preserver of farm fertility, and the principle is more intelligently adhered to as the years go on, but there is too great a tendency in some quarters to underestimate the benefits of stock-raising as a corollary of cereal and vegetable agriculture.

It is human to lay emphasis upon the farm, as in other channels of activity, on those endeavors which yield the greatest immediate returns, but it is not always wise. Agricultural lands all over this country have been grievously maltreated by subjecting them to over-severe tests in the production of certain crops. The fact of this abuse is now painfully evident, and much headway has been made to atone for the mistakes of the past, but the lesson of diversification and of soil rest has not even yet been well enough learned, or at least not well enough heeded.

The raising of livestock contributes to diversification and rest. A judicious course to it in agricultural programs and policies brings scarcely anything else can to conserve land fertility. This statement remains true and worthy of respect even if it should happen that stock-raising is not as immediately profitable as the production of cereals, fruits and vegetables.

There is a temptation which few humans are able to resist, to attempt to get rich in the shortest possible time, to take the shortest cut to wealth. For that men overwork their horses and themselves. These short cuts generally lead into blind alleys and time must be lost in retracing our steps. Sometimes that time is too short and we have failed irretrievably. Land may be overworked by the constant, monotonous use of it. It will then take years to reclaim it.

We cannot say too much for the long staple cotton industry in this valley. It has done more for the upbuilding of the valley, for the creation of wealth, for the growth of our towns than any other incident since the building of the Roosevelt dam. It is an industry that cannot possibly be overdone in the sense that so many may engage in it as to affect the market adversely. If we could devote twice as many acres to it as has yet been planted, it would be all the better for the valley. In that respect we have nothing to fear of the conditions which came to prevail a few years before the war in the great short staple cotton-growing region of the south which suffered from over-production and found that the single reed upon which it had leaned was broken.

But there is a limit upon the number of acres in this valley we can put to cotton, and that limit is far below the number of arable acres in the valley. Cotton cannot be grown profitably on the same land year after year. Some experts claim that three years is the limit for profitable production; then the land must have a rest of some years.

We will say that there are 225,000 acres of land in this valley and that all of it is planted to cotton. At the end of three years growing cotton would be unprofitable, so that there would have to be a period of some years in which no cotton could be grown. If a farmer should put all of his land to cotton, at the end of three years he would be out of the cotton business and could not re-engage in it for some years; he would have to sit and see the golden tide flow by. Nor could he, until his land had recuperated, that is, for a season or so, derive any other income from it; he would have to wait for the growth of alfalfa or some other rejuvenating crop. He would have to stock it with cattle, sheep or hogs; all that would take time.

Certainly, it would be better so to order his farming that he should always have his farm as a source of revenue, so that it would at all times be at the highest stage of production, so that he could always get the best crop of cotton and never a half crop; always the best crop of alfalfa to renew the weary cotton fields and, above all, he should always carry live stock to replenish not only his exchequer, but the lands that are lying under the burden of cotton, wheat and alfalfa raising.

This valley needs a system of sound farming or balanced agriculture based on a diversification of and rotation of crops. Another matter to be taken into serious consideration, and one that has already been recognized as a problem, is the difficulty of obtaining the enormous amount of seasonal labor required for cotton picking. That difficulty must be met before we undertake too large an acreage to be devoted to cotton.

But the main point is that if we are to maintain the fertility of the soil we cannot, year after year, plant a larger acreage than we now have in cotton.

WHAT MAKES A SENATOR

(Tucson Citizen)
Thomas S. Martin of Virginia died last week. Of the 30,000 people in Tucson, probably not 500 ever heard of him. But he was a very powerful figure in the government of the United States. He was a senator for over 24 years, was chairman of the great committee on appropriations for many years and for some years had been the leader of the democratic party in the senate.

"Probably three pages of printed matter would comprise all the space he filled with mere talk in the Congressional Record in all that time. He was simply a hard-working, quiet capable attorney of the business type—corporation type, if you will—who worked hard during every session and gradually by sheer weight of brain and sense rose to a commanding position.

"There is a lesson in that for the state of Arizona. New states are too apt to confuse verbosity with brilliancy and good fellowship with influence.

"Martin was not a good fellow. He was wry-necked, physically and sour, frantically. He was not verbose. He was unceremoniously tactless.

"Henry Ashurst has talked more in 15 minutes in one of his spread-eagle speeches in Washington than Martin did in 24 years. Mark Smith gets more laughs in 15 minutes in a cloakroom than Martin did in all his life, probably.

"But Martin grew in 24 years to be the leading democrat in the senate, grew to hold the most powerful position. He did it by work.

"The moral in it for Arizona is that in the future in picking its senatorial representation, it should not concern itself so much with harp-toned oratory and facility at anecdote as with brains. Some new states have in recent years sent men to Washington about whose skull contents there was always grave doubt because no occasion arose to make an incision which would determine the question.

"There was no doubt about what was in Martin's cranium. It isn't always the 'statesman' who gets into the papers oftentimes who is the most valuable public servant.

"It is hoped that the new senator this state selects will be somewhat of the Martin type, more inclined to work in the committee room than oratory and story telling.

"This state needs a senator who will realize that he is merely a business agent for a big corporation, the state of Arizona."

Lots of people who are particular about keeping their hands clean make small effort to keep their hearts clean.

There is one redeeming feature about the sugar shortage. Sweet are the uses of adversity.

This is a democratic country, and even dignified courts hum the once popular air: "Keep the home fires burning."

THE GREAT AMERICAN HOME



What Is Patience Worth?

By Frederic J. Haskin

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—New York is just recovering from the surprise of a visit from Patience Worth, the invisible but eloquent English girl, who is supposed to have lived here and been killed by Indians 350 years ago.

Usually Patience hovers conveniently over the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Curran in St. Louis, frequently descending upon Mrs. Curran with bursts of epigrams and poetry. But when Mrs. Curran came on to New York, Patience came with her. Here, in spite of the harrowing memories that her early adventure with the Indians must have had for her, she spent almost a week, including many writers, artists and actors, came in great numbers, crowding the Behr drawing room beyond its capacity for chairs, part of it standing patiently for two hours while Mrs. Curran communicated with Patience on the ouija board.

At the last meeting nearly 300 people were admitted to the room. Mrs. Behr, declaring hospitably that she did not care how many came so long as they did not stand on her chairs. While no one had quite the temerity to do that, several found a comfortable resting place and an excellent view of the proceedings on the top of a grand piano. Promptly at 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and everyone stopped telling what he had heard about Patience Worth and stared curiously at an attractive looking woman in a light grey dress with rather somber eyes, untidy hair and drooping jade ear rings, pushed her way through the crowd and took her place before a small table in front of the large central fireplace, where a cheerful log fire burned.

"She has the medium's eyes," said a woman somewhere in the audience, and everyone leaned forward expectantly. Mrs. Curran, however, made no attempt to create a spooky impression. She began by saying that people had been unkind enough to call her a fraud and assert that her publishers were using Patience Worth as a money-making proposition, whereas she was not a fraud and Patience was not at all remunerative. In six years, she declared, the royalties on her books had amounted to only \$1,300. Then she went on to confide that she had adopted a boy girl when she was only twelve days old and three pounds big, and that the money made from Patience's poetry was being used to educate this foundling.

"If you please come forward now," she motioned to a young woman with blond hair, who emerged from a corner and took a seat at the opposite side of the table, placing her hand in contact with Mrs. Curran's on the ouija board. At the same time, a man with a clever, interesting face, adorned with tortoise shell glasses, who soon turned out to be Mr. Curran, sat down at an adjoining table and produced a pen and note paper for recording Mrs. Worth's poetry.

"I hear a lot of hoof beats," declared Mrs. Curran, as soon as she started moving her hand over the board. Her voice was calm and natural. "I never see anything. I only hear it." Almost immediately, because Mrs. Curran began rapidly dictating a poem, half spelling, half saying it. The verse had to do with noble deeds and the joy of self sacrifice. When Mr. Curran finished reporting it, he read it to the audience, from which it drew murmurs of fervent admiration.

"Isn't it lovely?" asked Mrs. Curran. "Patience is doing good work today." "I just want to say," said the lady who had supplied the other necessary take the whole thing as a matter of course. One woman, for example, declared that she has always been tormented by the voice of a similar spirit, but has never had the courage to develop the acquaintance. On the other hand, there are those who frankly state that they would have more faith in the spookiness of Patience if her work did not supply the Currans with such excellent monetary returns.

"Funny that Mrs. Curran should know how many words they had received before she had counted those in today's poems," said a grey-haired gentleman in a frock coat, as he hurried to the elevator. "The only way I can figure out is that she commits the poems to memory before she sits down at the board, but if she does she has one of the most remarkable memories in existence."

Among the unconvinced is Dr. James H. Hyslop, head of the Psychological Research Society, who, writing in the Journal of that organization, declared one of Patience's books to be "worthy of children and savages" and "a fool adventure to influence the public in behalf of ideas which have no credentials between its covers." Confronted with these embarrassing statements at one of the sittings, however, Dr. Hyslop declared that he had been referring not to Mrs. Curran, but to the publishers of her books. The audience half expected Patience herself to appear to rebuke him, but she merely approached him in mild and rather obtuse verse as follows:

Through that vast value, clack, plinkle, Wouldst thou hold a taper?
Wouldst thou lend thy hand unto them Is that yearning, born of truth.
Eating thy heart in hungry anticipation
That thou shouldst leave a beacon upon the sands?
Yet! O hadst thou beheld the regal bark of day
Floating upon the sea of eternity
And no beacon to increase the light
In benediction do I bow before thee.

Q. How tall is General Pershing and how much does he weigh?—T. G. S.
A. He comes near meeting the standard of ideal physical proportions, weighing 185 pounds and measuring six feet in height.

Q. How many compensation claims are now being paid by the bureau of war risk insurance?—F. W.
A. At the present time 134,312 compensation claims are being paid by this bureau. Approximately \$9,000 of these claims are being paid to disabled soldiers, while the rest are death claims.

Q. What is the per capita circulation of money in the United States?—W. H. T.
A. On November 1, 1919, the per capita circulation of money in this country was \$54.63.

Q. Which is correct, "none are" or "none is"?—M. E. V.
A. The word "none" has been evolved from the words "not one" and is therefore singular. "None is" would be the correct form.

Q. How many bills have been introduced in congress to increase the federal bonus for exservice men?—G. J. C.
A. There are 44 bills pending in congress providing additional bonus for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. These carry from \$15 a month for each month in the service to a flat bonus of \$500.

Q. What is meant by terpsichorean?—H. V. L.
A. The phrase "terpsichorean" is frequently used when speaking of dancing. The word "terpsichore" is from the Greek, meaning "enjoyment of the dance." Terpsichore was the name of one of the nine Muses of Greek mythology. Originally she presided over the choral dance. Later she was regarded as the Muse of the lesser lyric poetry and distinguished by the lyre.

Q. Has the navy been able to enlist many men for peace time service?—F. D.
A. The navy department says that it has already enlisted 115,000 of the 170,000 men needed to take the place of discharged "duration of the war" men.

Q. Is there any publication which contains a list of all the patents granted by the United States Patent Office?—H. W. L.
A. The Official Gazette, published by the Patent Office, contains a list of all patents granted, a description of each patent, and the name of the inventor. This publication is on file in most of the good-sized libraries throughout the country.

Q. How many species of the eagle are there peculiar to the United States?—I. M. C.
A. The Biological Survey says there are two species of eagle peculiar to America, the bald eagle, which lives near water along the coast, and the golden eagle, which lives in mountains and thick forests. They are about the same size, measuring nearly three feet from tip of bill to end of tail.

Q. Is it true that wild gray rabbits turn white in winter?—F. E. P.
A. The Biological Survey says that the varying hare, which inhabits the northern states and Canada, is brown in summer and white in winter.

Q. How may rubber be melted so that it may be cast in molds?—A. M.
A. To melt rubber, place pure rubber in a mixing bowl, which is then filled with a pure grade of chloroform and stirred at intervals. If the chloro-

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

(Copyright, 1919, by Frederic J. Haskin)



The young lady across the way says her girl friends are being married off so rapidly that before long she'll be the only one left that isn't leading a double life.

SALVATION

(Written for The Christian Science Monitor)

Perhaps no other subject pertaining to the welfare of man is more misunderstood than that of salvation. It is generally admitted, to be sure, that God is the author of salvation, and that Christ Jesus brought to men a salvation that is to be attained after death. Least before the advent of Jesus the Christ, however, the Psalmist had sufficiently grasped the meaning of existence to discern that salvation must save from death itself. "He that is sown, and he that is reaped," as the God of salvation; and unto God the Lord belong the issues from death." Naturally, only a common understanding of God could establish anything like unity of thought concerning the plan and process of salvation; and, wanting this common understanding of God, the human concepts of salvation have been as vague and various as are the innumerable false conceptions of God. When Mrs. Eddy, therefore, discovered the truth and law of being which she named Christian Science, she saw that the fundamental error of humanity lay in its corporeal sense of God and man, and by revealing God as divine Principle and man as spiritual idea in divine Mind, she disclosed the process of salvation as one of removing the false sense of material existence and reinstating the original and true sense of spiritual being. She analyzes the human confusion on this subject and shows the remedy for it, when she writes on page 285 of "Science and Health with Key to Scriptures": "By interpreting God as a corporeal Saviour but not as the saving Principle, or divine Love, we shall continue to seek salvation through pardon and not through reform, and resort to matter instead of Spirit for the cure of the sick. As mortals reach, through knowledge of Christian Science, a higher sense, they will seek to learn, not from matter, but from the divine Principle, God, how to demonstrate the Christ Truth, as the healing and saving power."

Because the human sense of man is as false as the corporeal concept of God, men have very generally failed to see that the essential lesson of Christ Jesus' career was his revelation and demonstration of spiritual man in the likeness of God. Having therefore concluded that Jesus the Christ was especially endowed with a power that no other man was supposed to realize, humanity proceeded to evolve the theory of vicarious atonement, whereby men could escape the penalties of their sins by believing on him who, through a contravention of human law, had proved himself to be the Son of God. That this theory has been pernicious and false is shown in the utter inability of the vast majority of Jesus' professed followers to do the works which he said they who believed on him should do. His early followers were sufficiently awakened to his teachings to see and accept their individual responsibility for demonstrating spiritual man's authority over sin, disease, and death, and Paul, in his later illumination, acknowledged the same process of salvation, through which Jesus the Christ overcame the entire false sense of material existence, must operate in exactly the same manner in individual consciousness to save each one from the material sense of life. Therefore he said, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. For it is God which worketh in you, both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

Spiritual man is eternally safe in divine Principle. The false sense of material existence is not preserved, but destroyed, by learning this spiritual fact, and man in his God-likeness then appears as the only man. The human being gains salvation through divine Principle, exactly in proportion as he avails himself of the efficacy of his own mind in the removal of individual realization, that God is omnipotent and that the consequent impotence of sin leaves him free to forsake it. Thus it is that he learns the intimately practical meaning of salvation, which Mrs. Eddy explains when she writes on page 123 of her "Miscellaneous Writings": "The at-one-ment with Christ has appeared—not through vicarious suffering, whereby the just atone for the unjust—but through the removal of the material wherein sinners suffer for their own sins, repent, forsake sin, love God, and keep His commandments, thence to receive the reward of righteousness: salvation from sin, not through the death of a man, but through a divine Life, which is our Redeemer."

Salvation being, as it is, a process of purification from materiality, it is useless to suppose that it can be delayed indefinitely, then suddenly acquired at the moment of death, or that it can be gained by merely believing on one who purified and spiritualized his own thought to the point of overcoming sin, disease and death. "The grace of God that brings salvation," Paul declared, "hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world." It is therefore just as obligatory upon each individual to live a life of purity, of health, and holiness, in this present world, as it was upon Jesus of Nazareth; and it is equally as possible for every one to do so in the exact proportion that the Mind of Christ is gained.

The sinner knows that God is his only refuge from sin; but, believing that sin is a reality, he not only fears the power of sin, in which he may think he has pleasure, but he also fears the power of disease, and also fear the false concept of God, since they have been taught to believe that God has no pleasure in sinners. The sinner, the invalid, and the sorrow-laden need to know God's omnipotence. His presence, and His love; the false sense pleasure in sin then disappears in the realization that good is infinite, sickness vanishes as an illusion of material sense; and sorrow loses its seeming justification for salvation means loving God so supremely as to become like God, like good; and this is man's present and eternal bliss, for it is his deliverance from all that is unlike God.

Form is not pure, that is, contains too much alcohol, it will not dissolve the rubber. The action of a solvent such as chloroform or benzol on rubber is gradual and somewhat slow.

Q. Is it good form for a bride and groom to wear traveling clothes at a church wedding?—B. I.

A. It is perfectly good form to have a simple church wedding in such attire if the ceremony does not take place in the evening. It is customary to wear full dress at a larger wedding taking place in the evening.

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Republican Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive researches.)

Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose two-cent stamp for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.